THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856. No. 52.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams*, D.,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Ellihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition:*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?
As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase.
ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.
DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 18, 1856. 38—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACR dEOCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash*.

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to
ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 43—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.
WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:
Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.
Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important to the Afflicted.
DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,
JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.
P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.
Wilson's Depot, South-Side R. R., Va.
Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.
Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.
Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N C., Jan. 15, 1856.
Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.
My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.
As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

At this Season of the Year no Medicine is more necessary than Dowden's Virginia Bitters, the Great Southern Tonic.
PREPARED FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF A celebrated Southern physician. The great tonic and stimulating power of this medicine eradicating all impurities of the system, all who would enjoy health and ward off Diarrhœa, Billious-Yellow Fever, or Fever and Ague, during the coming spring and summer, should use them. To the consumptive, or those so inclined, they are invaluable, increasing the appetite, and imparting new vigor to the constitution. For Dyspepsia, they are a pleasant and never-failing remedy. Thousands have been effectually cured while all other remedies have failed. Price 50 cents. Six bottles $2 50.
For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Rosser & Rives, Petersburg, and Geo. Dowden, Richmond, Va.
Feb. 22, 1856. —27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, IN RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st May, 1856:

Allen, Mrs Alley S
Avery, G H
Avery, J S
Adams, J H
Adams, P
Andrews, Maj N
Ashe, A
Allen, Miss L C
Alexander, Miss M E

Baker, W J
Brimage, John
Bain, D A
Belvin, F A
Barrow, W J
Barhams, Mr
Bow, William
Burt, Mary 2
Barker, Thos
Beavers, Alsey
Baxter, R P
Buffalo, Burwell
Bradly, John C
Bell, Thos W
Bristin, Patrick
Browning, Umphrey
Baugh, Madison 2
Belden, Miss Louisa R
Baptist, S G
Barnole, J R
Beckham, Jno H
Belvil, Wm A
Bass, Miss R L
Bowler, Miss C L

Crocker, W L
Covington, Wm
Creech, Jno
Clark, Martha J
Conti, Ginseepe
Crocket, G W
Campbell, Wm
Coffin, S G
Cope, Miss Margaret
Cooley, Dr. G M
Chisholm, Miss Jennett
Campbell, Jr., Archibald
Clark, Miss Sallie A
Clark, Miss Sallie
Cannon, Mrs A B
Cope, Miss Fannie
Chadwick, S W

Davis, Mrs D
Dewar & Co, H B
Dowell, Jr., R
Dibble, C B
Dunson, Jesse
Dunston, Haywood

Ezell, R A
Evans, Miss Milbrey
F
Ford, Richard
Ferrell & Johns,
Fleming, Maj R
Fisher, Geo
Ford, Wm
Flaring, J B

Gunter & Co., J B
Green, Jas S
Gordon, A M
Godwin, Miss Amelia C 2
Grissam, Lewis T
Graham, Hon Wm A
Geffrey, Wm G

Holland, Alsey B
Henson, J M
Hargroves, Miss P A
High, Mrs Mary S
Hall, Dr Solomon
Howell, B N
Hutchings & Co, J R
Hudson, H
Horton, P
Hinton, P W
Hardin, Mrs Emeline
Hill, S P
Howell, Jno A
Hicks, James A
Hall, Mrs Biddy
House & Williams,
Hall, Ralph
Holloway, Sr, Wm
Holt, A
Murray, Dan'l
Holloman, Miss Willie E
House, W E
Hicks, A J (col'd 2
Hall, Mr

Jones, Josiah 2
Jones, W F
Jordan, J W
Jones, W B

Johnson, Mrs Mary
Lumbley, Washington
Lowi, T
Lee, Jno Jr
Lionberger, A P 4
Lynch, Miss Mary
Loyd, Miss Treegy A
Lavy, H M
Lewis, Warren

Moore, Patrick H
Moss, Miss Martha
Mills, William
Manley, Elisha
Morgan, Delia
Mitchell, Alfred
McRae, Henry 2
McCullers, Mrs Sally
Medlin, Wiley 2
Matthews, J & J L
Mitchell, Wm A
McCafferty, Rob't
McCullers, Celertia D
Morehead, Gov. J M
Mullins, Miss Francis
Miller, E B
McGrath & Co, Murphy
Mahler, F

Newby, Dr Wm H 2
Norris, B H
Nixon, Anderson
Nelson, Mrs Mary W 2

Oliver, Winnie
Overton, A B

Pullen, John H
Pool, Esther A
Pearson, Emily
Pool, Letna 2
Parks, Hinesberry
Parker, Hannibal N.
Perry, Nicholas
Pitsing, A
Pool, J M
Perry, Clinton
Porter, S
Powell, Jos G

Roe, Miss Francis
Reaves, Ransom B 2
Renn, Caumiel E
Rogers, C J
Reed, William
Ray, Master Peter L
Renn, James R
Rodgers, Misses
Richardson, H M

Strickland, Mrs S A
Smith, Orren A
Styron, C W
Simmons, Miss Elizabeth
Stallings, Isaac
Sterling, Richard
Smith, Wm A
Stanton, Sam'l 2
Shelton, Miss Polina P
Sugg, James Calvin
Smith, Miss Mary
Stephens, Miss H A
Stallings, Miss Maria
Stebbins, Darius 2

Tompkins, Dr J F
Thompson, N T
Tayloe, Miss Anne
Traywick, John W
Taylor, George W 2
Turner, Asa (of Illinois,)
Tyler, Hon John Ex-Pres US
Thomas, H W

Young, Mrs Martha
Utley, T C

Williams, Duncan
Wingate, Mrs Mary E
Winslow, W
Williams, C U
Weathers, J T
Williams, Mrs Nancy
Watson, W Fabius
Whitney, Miss Hattie
White, John J
Woodard, A Jackson
Woodall, Absalom
Williams, Nathan A
Wright, Wm T
Whitaker, Jno
Williams, Conrad
Weathers, Mrs Mary 2
Williams, James
Weed, L M
Watson, Wm

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please call for advertised letters.
WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, May 5, 1856. 48—4t

UNIVERSITY.
THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE University of North-Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 26th day of May, inst.
Commencement on Thursday, 5th of June.
The Committee of Visitation for 1856, consists of
His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG,
Governor of the State, and Pres't ex-officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of the College.
Wm. J. Alexander,
Wm. H. Battle,
Jas. W. Bryan,
Dan'l W. Courts,
John W. Cunningham,
John R. Donnell,
Wm. A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassell,
Sam'l P. Hill,
Jas. C. Johnston,
Cadwallader Jones, jr.,
Andrew Joyner,
Matt. E. Manly,
Giles Mebane,
Geo. C. Mendenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Walter L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,
CHARLES MANLY,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
Raleigh, May 1, 1856. 47—swtd.

SUNDRIES.
WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, wine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPheeters, H. Chiselin. J. W. Martin
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
Norfolk, Va.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY inst., by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell, in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., a large lot of cast and wrought iron, mixed metals, &c., which belonged to the Milton Cotton Factory, lately destroyed by fire. Also a steam Engine and fixtures, which does not appear to be much damaged. The brick, and every thing of value about the premises, and the lot of land, consisting of one or more acres, on which the building stands. Terms, liberal, and made known on the day of sale.
JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*
May 9, 1856. 49—swtd.
☞ Milton Chronicle copy 3 weeks.

Valuable City Property for Sale.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED to me by F. W. King, I shall, on Monday of May Court next, sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot now occupied by said F. W. King, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. Terms made known on day of sale.
S. H. ROGERS, *Trustee.*
May 9, 1856. 46—swtd.

SPEECH OF HON. ASA BIGGS,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 30th April, 1856, on the Naval Retiring Board.

[CONCLUDED.]

Again; the Secretary, acting with that caution which has ever characterized him in the discharge of a high but delicate public duty, which this was, called for the opinion of the Attorney General, the legal adviser of the Department; and the Attorney General said, in relation to the proviso of the first section of the statute, which directed "that no officers upon said board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them," as follows:

"I think, therefore, that the effect of the proviso is to require the board to be subdivided in the process of its action, and to make three distinct sub-reports, which together shall constitute the general report; that is to say, the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters, and passed midshipmen; after that, the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander; when the commanders must retire, and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made, and the proper judgments reached, in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe."

But more than this; I am authorized to say that the Attorney General was consulted by the President and Secretary, on the interpretation to be given to the law and the proper mode of executing it; on the subject of the regulations for the government of the board, to be prescribed by the Secretary; and more especially upon the point, whether, according to the tenor and true intent of the act, the examination was to be conducted as a court, with arraignment of officers, examination of witnesses, and a report of the reasons of their finding in each case; and *he advised that such was not, in his opinion, the requirement or contemplation of the staute.* But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] censures the course of the Secretary in strong terms. I read an extract from his speech:

"We now understand the case. According to my view of it, Congress provided for a board. It prescribed no rules of proceeding; it directed no record to be kept; it directed no summons to a party who was to be affected by their judgment; but it did not say that there should be none of these things. It is silent in regard to them. It makes no regulation; but it says that the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe regulations. Suppose the Secretary of the Navy had refused to prescribe regulations: on whom, from the very necessity of the case, would devolve the power of making regulations for the conduct of the board? On the board itself.

Is not this the plan, common-sense view, the fair result of the transaction? The Secretary of the Navy was to make regulations. What sort of regulations? Congress trusted to his discretion to make regulations. He said in substance to the board, 'It is not necessary to sit publicly; it is not necessary to keep a record; it is not necessary to examine witnesses.' Were these proper regulations? That is the question. Although these men were not entitled to a trial, it must be admitted that the proceeding was in the nature of a judicial proceeding upon which the character, the feelings and the hopes of the whole official corps of the Navy of the United States depended. In the hands of these judges *pro tempore*—or of these arbiters, if you will—depended the place of every man, high or low, in the Navy of the United States. Was it not a mighty tribunal, with vast and almost immeasurable powers? If its members were exposed to public scrutiny or public responsibility in the exercise of such vast power, could it be anticipated that they would proceed without a record?

In the absence of any regulation by Congress for their proceedings, could it have been supposed that the Secretary of the Navy would recommend darkness? What might the Secretary have proposed if he pleased? What—according to our notions of justice according to our notions of every such proceeding, whether strictly judicial and to be exercised in the forms in which courts of justice exercise their jurisdiction or not—ought to have been prescribed? It must have been presumed by Congress that some form of proceedings analogous to those of courts, containing some analogous assurances of justice, would be prescribed to govern the conduct of such a mighty and august tribunal as this was. None such, however, was made; but the contrary seemed to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Herein, it seems to me, that officer misunderstood the proper spirit of the country, and the proper spirit of our institutions. Though the men who were to be passed upon by the board were entitled to no trial, they were entitled to justice.—What is the way to justice? Though before the board there was no jury, and no indictment, and no formal accusation, there was a way to justice. And what was that? It was the way which should have been prescribed by the regulations which Congress conferred on the Secretary of the Navy the power to make. It was left to his discretion, to his sense of justice, to his sense of conformity with the institutions of the country, to prescribe regulations.—How contrary to the intention of Congress must we suppose that the regulations actually made were!

Sir, gentlemen should not make a personal matter of having voted for or against this law. Here is the law. It does not prescribe rules, but it does not forbid rules. It directs and it contemplates that rules and regulations shall be prescribed for the government of the proceedings of the board. What regulations so appropriate as those which should instruct them whether a summons should issue to the party or not?—on what evidence they should proceed?—whether they should proceed on their own statements, one to another?—whether they should proceed on the repetitions of the gossips which they might have heard in the Navy from year to year?—Was it not appropriate to prescribe, in point of time, how far back their jurisdiction should extend? Was it not important to tell them whether they were to take a note of a man's whole lifetime—to note and con every nice offence which he may have committed? These things were appropriate subjects for the regulations which Congress contemplated; but none such were made. Does not this vitiate the administration of the law?

Besides, the inquiry of the board was not intended to be left boundless and arbitrary. A despotism of that sort was not intended to be created in the heart of a free country. You gave them power, and you expected that power to be exercised with a due regard to the universed opinion and feeling of the people, and in conformity with the institutions of the country. Is not that the fair presumption? How was the jurisdiction exercised? Without the forms, without any of the ceremonies which signalize and solemnize public justice—without one of those forms which insure justice to any man in any investigation. Was this right?—I askthe American Senate if it was right? I appeal to them, on no nice question as to the power of removal—upon no disputed doctrine of the presidential power. Here is a broad question of justice presented for decision. Congress left it to the Secretary of the Navy to make regulations for the government of the board. None have been made. None have been made in the spirit of justice; none have been made in the spirit of the institutions of our country, or bearing the least analogy to them,but in exact contradiction to them."

The Senator from Kentucky insists "that the inquiry of the board was not intended to be left boundless and arbitrary;" that the Secretary ought to have limited the investigation as to time; the officers whose efficiency was examined ought to have been notified; that a record of the reasons of the board ought to have been kept; and, as an inevitable conclusion, if the officer was to be notified, and the proceedings open, and a record kept, he should have been entitled to witnesses and counsel in his defense; for where was the necessity of notifying him, if you closed his mouth? And because this has not been done, a "despotism" has been sanctioned by the Secretary, and he has outraged the principles of justice in not giving proper instructions, and "*no instructions have been given in the spirit of our institutions, or bearing the least analogy to them, but in exact contradiction to them.*"

And what is the result of this conduct in the judgment of the Senator? The *administration* of the law, although the law be constitutional, has been vitiated, and, as a necessary corollary, the whole proceedings under it are void? These are serious charges against the official conduct of the Secretary, and deserve consideration; for whatever may be said of the motives of the board, their envy or malignity, they acted under the law and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary. If the Secretary had the power, and has adopted regulations inconsistent with justice and propriety, or has failed to perform his duty in limiting the board within a proper sphere of inquiry, by which the avowed wishes of Congress have been disregarded, the beneficial effects of an important reform contemplated by the legislative department have been prevented, then, indeed, Senators may not be expected to deal in "honeyed phrases." It would be monstrous for any executive officer thus to act, to defeat the will of Congress, and prevent that reform in the service so loudly and imperatively called for by the country. But, first, I would inquire, is there any *discretion* vested in the Secretary? The law says, "under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy *may prescribe.*" Can any doubt be entertained that these regulations under this power were left *discretionary* with him? He has exercised the power *according to his discretion;* he has prescribed regulations; and is it not absurd—legally considered—to seriously contend that, because he has not prescribed the regulations that the Senator from Kentucky, with his idea of the necessary application to this case of our "Anglo-Saxon and common-law notions of justice," would have directed, that *therefore* all the proceedings under the statute are void?

If a jurisdiction prescribing definite powers had been created by the law—not an executive power of removal under the Constitution—and an officer professing to execute the law had exceeded his jurisdiction, then it might be contended that his acts were void. But certainly this is not a case like that.—Assume that the President had no power but by the provisions of the law, and did you not vest the Secretary with a *discretion* in prescribing the regulations? and may I not at least challenge a refutation of this proposition? If the Secretary, in the exercise of that *discretion*, not did violate the Constitution, then his regulations were lawful, and all the acts in pursuance thereof valid; and you have now a statute *legally* executed. I suppose it will not be seriously urged that the regulations prescribed were a violation of the Constitution; the most that is contended for is, that the spirit of justice has been disregarded. In my judgment, there is no power in Congress that can place the officers in the same position they occupied before the execution of the statute. It is true the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, may appoint the officers retired to supply the vacancies, but this would be the exercise of an executive and not a legislative power.—A repeal of the law, therefore, would do more than to deprive the retired officers on the pay list from receiving what had, by the law, been most liberally provided for them. The fact is, the foundation of the Senator's complaint arises from a misconception of the character of the board. It was not a court, civil, military, or naval. It did not take the character of a court of inquiry. The law created *a board*, whose personal aggregate judgment was invoked to advise the President who to retire from the Navy. That judgment was to be formed from personal knowledge, by a free interchange of opinion among themselves, from the lights afforded by official documents in the archives of the Navy Department, and the result of that judgment was to be reported.—The Secretary was to prescribe the rules of proceeding in recording that judgment, as directed by the statute in authenticating and reporting it.

It is well known that upon the passage of the statute the objection that the board was to hold its proceedings in secret was distinctly made; and, after full discussion, Congress expressly decided in favor of the mode of proceeding prescribed by the Secretary. Now, suppose the Secretary had attempted, by regulation, to reverse the decision of Congress, and in defiance of its authority and expressed will had required the board to hold its proceedings in public, would not this Chamber have resounded with eloquent denunciation of executive usurpation, and would not the Secretary have been visited with merited rebuke and censure? While I am strongly inclined against all secret associations in this country, and consider the principle of "secret societies," as a general one, repugnant to the spirit and genius of our institutions, yet, from the necessity of the case, we are compelled, in the administration of the Government, to not only admit, but sometimes command, our officials to observe secrecy in their official conduct. Our negotiations with foreign Governments are generally conducted in secret, and ought to be. The councils of the President and his Cabinet are not exposed to the public. The President, according to the Constitution, to precedent, and practice, from the foundation of the Government, removes officers, and never gives reasons for removal. This body acts in secret on all executive business, including the appointment of officers: and the reason for our action is never spread on the record and communicated to the public; and the grand juries of our country are sworn to keep their proceedings secret. Here was a board constituted to pass their judgment upon their professional peers, in advising the President what persons to retire from the active list of the Navy. The idea of holding this consultation in public, so that every remark, discreet or indiscreet—so that every inquiry and answer might be heard by, or reported to, the public—is to *my* mind supremely preposterous; and certainly this objection is very unexpected and passing strange to come from the Senators from Texas and Kentucky. Imagine now to yourselves this board assembled in a room; the reporters of the press at their desks; the public not only authorized to be present, but invited by the interest excited in personal friends or enemies who are to be passed upon by the board. The name of an officer is called; one member remarks, "I have heard he is an habitual drunkard;" another responds, "I know him intimately; he was at one time somewhat intemperate; but for many years he has been an entirely sober man." One says: "I have understood he has a chronic disease that renders him inefficient;" another replies, "He has recovered from that disease." An inquiry is made whether that matter and his intemperate habits have not been the subject of a court of inquiry, or a court-martial.—One member suggests that such inquiry or court was held too long ago; another insists that, if not too long, the evidence upon the finding was corrupt or partial. These, with the thousand variations of inquiries and remarks, that different cases might provoke, in the free interchange of inquiry and opinion, to arrive at an honest conclusion as to the result, is to be heard by or reported to the public, *cui bono?* Would it induce the board to deal frankly and faithfully? Would it insure that careful examination and scrutiny which was contemplated?—Would it be refreshing to the officers or their friends, whose faults or crimes were thus exposed? Would it promote the sacred principles of justice, about which we have heard so much? If the proceeding partook of any of the characteristics of a court of common law, the result of whose judgment was the imposition of a fine or penalty, then the forms of such a court ought to be observed. *Civil* officers are daily removed without notice or trial—without exposing to the public the grounds of removal. In *principle* there is no distinction. In *practice*, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances and sacrifices attending military and naval officers, a different rule has obtained in this—that the President does not feel justified in exercising his executive power of removal generally, upon the officers of the Army and Navy, without some legislative action.—And now, with this advantage in practice, if these officers persistently insist that all the forms of courts of common law shall be observed in their cases, before they shall be removed from the public service—although the country demands reform—and because such forms have not been observed, and some errors have been committed, *therefore*, Congress is urged and expected to continue these great abuses, by fastening upon the country the support of scores of useless, worthless drones; then, indeed, in my judgment the most violent blow is struck at the success, if not the permanency, of the Navy of the United States.

In affirming the action of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy and the naval board, not only by allowing, but requiring, the board to hold their consultations in private, an entire and full answer is given to the other causes of complaint; for, strip it of the character of a court of common law, or a court of any kind, and the denunciations of courts of inquisition and star-chamber, as applicable to this board, vanish, and the other objections alluded to have no force.

But, as to the complaint that the Secretary should have limited the time beyond which the board should not have been permitted to make inquiry—what rule should he have prescribed? One year, five years, ten years, or ten days? Suppose, for illustration, he had prescribed three years as the limit: at that time an officer, by a previous vicious and intemperate course of conduct, had not only deranged his mind for the time being, but had brought on disease that totally disqualified him for the efficient discharge of his duties; but for two years past he has been apparently a reformed man in mind and body. The board was required to examine into his efficiency, running back three years. One, personally unacquainted with the officer, might doubt whether the reformation of two years' duration was permanent, and could be relied on; another knew that this officer had many years ago reformed like previous habits, but had relapsed. The board having personal knowledge, and other reliable information, recommend the dismissal of the officer. The board might say, in justification, that three years ago it was universally admitted that the officer was inefficient, and the Secretary's instructions required us to go that far back. The dismissed officer now appears before Congress *apparently* reformed and efficient. I ask if in such a case the Secretary would not have been subjected to severe reprehension for the *arbitrary and despotic* rule of *three* years that he had prescribed? The board were, however, to examine as to the efficiency of the officer *at the time of the inquiry*, and I cannot conceive the propriety of any limitation of time.

But notice ought to have been given, and a record kept! A notice, I repeat, was useless, unless the officer was to be heard in his defense. Who was to be the accuser and prosecutor? Would you have the judges to assume that character? According to the idea of some, the forms of a court of law ought to have been observed; a public examination had.—The court must notify the party; and if a trial is to take place, the charges must be preferred and prosecuted, and the officer admitted to defend by witnesses and counsel. Now, imagine the board conducting their deliberations thus, and from the necessity of the case, some one or more members examining and cross-examining the witnesses against and for the accused; and then what one of the board shall argue the case against the defendant? Would not such a scene properly command the indignant anathemas of eloquent Senators? And then how long, think you, it would have taken to dispose of the two hundred and one cases retired, to say nothing of the six hundred and ninety-seven officers whose efficiency had to be examined into.

And here it is as well to allude to an argument against the action of the board, arising out of the time employed by them. Senators have divided the time into minutes and seconds, and have apportioned in that way a few minutes only to each case.—The Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Iverson,] in his estimate, makes as applicable to each one of the two hundred and one cases, forty-three minutes and fifteen seconds. This, it is said, is not a "careful examination," and therefore the proceeding is vitiated. What length of time, then, would be sufficient?—Are we to test the *legality* of the act by the time consumed? It is certainly fair to assume that there were but few of the cases that required much time for discussion or consultation.

I read from the report of the committee:

"In the examination which your committee have given to the proceedings of the board, they find that of the two hundred and one officers removed from the active-service list, one hundred and fifty were so removed by the *unanimous* votes of their peers; that is, where one of these one hundred and fifty was a midshipman, master, or lieutenant, he was removed by a vote of the fifteen members; where he was a commander he was removed by a vote of ten; and where a captain by a vote of five. Of the remaining fifty-one, thirty-three were so removed by a vote of over two-thirds, and the remaining eighteen by a vote, some of two-thirds, and some exceeding a majority.

Your committee deem it proper to say that they have carefully examined the origin and provisions of the law creating the reserved list, and they find that in the committee who reported it, in all the arguments sustaining it in Congress, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, as evinced in his annual report, and his 'regulations,' as well as in the judgment of the board itself, throughout its deliberations, it was regarded as an honorable retirement, provided by a grateful country, in remembrance of past public service."

One hundred and fifty retired by a *unanimous* vote, and nearly all the others by a two-third vote! Now, to the debatable cases (according to the calculation of the Senator as to the time employed) there was devoted more than half a day to each case. I admit this would not be sufficient time if they were to be governed by the rules and practice of courts of law, and certainly would be greatly insufficient in this body, which has been edified and occupied for hours, days, and weeks upon a *very few* of the cases.

But suppose you apply the same rule as, to time, and try the cases as in a court of law. Would it be unreasonable to devote, in preferring and hearing the charges, in the examination of witnesses and argument of counsel, fifteen hours to each case, or three days of five hours each, (which is the mode of calculation adopted by the Senator,) and then we have an aggregate of six hundred and three working-days; a period of nearly two years before the cases could have been decided. I apprehend some of the cases would have required nearer a week than three days. And will this be called the execution of the law in good faith to effect the reform contemplated by Congress?

By the act of Congress of 1800, courts-martial and courts of inquiry were authorized, and their powers and duties defined. By that act, the manner of summoning witnesses and the penalties for non-attendance are prescribed. The legislative power was necessary to give authority to these courts to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Secretary, however, say Senators, ought to have prescribed such regulations as to have given the retired officers a fair hearing. Then he must have adopted rules for summoning witnesses and prescribed penalties for non-attendance. The law was silent. Suppose he had. Is it not palpable that such regulations would have been a usurpation of judicial power, subjecting him to the severest animadversion, and entirely in contravention of the plainest principles of republican liberty which separate the powers of the different departments of Government? The inquiry might well then have been made: upon what meat doth this Secretary of the Treasury feed?

I repeat, the board had no essential element in its construction analogous to courts of common law. It was to make a careful examination and report to the Secretary the *names* and rank of all officers who, "*in the judgment of the board*," shall be *incapable* of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty, both ashore and afloat; and whenever the board "*shall believe*" that sufficient blame for his incompetency attaches to the officer they are to recommend his name to be stricken from the rolls. Suppose a record of the reasons is to be kept, it certainly could not be perfect without spreading out *all* the reasons of *every* member of the board for his judgment. Would not such a book present the queerest specimen of a record that ever was made up in any court? No such a record was contemplated, and it is incomprehensible to me why such a record should be called for.

But, Mr. President, the object of the law is very evident. The Navy needed reform. According to presidential usage and precedents in our history, Congress was invoked to aid the President in this reform in a *summary* manner. Courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and the ordinary exercise of executive power, had failed. A *summary* board of advice from the Navy was constituted to recommend the retirement of inefficient officers; and it seems to me absurd to insist that the Secretary of the Navy, (who, by the statute, has a discretion,) by failing to prescribe the regulations that usually attach to courts of common law, has violated the principles of justice or the spirit of our institutions whereby the proceedings had under the law are void.

Then what is to be done? The experience and research of the Committee on Naval affairs, aided by the Secretary of the Navy, have presented the bill on your table as a remedy for any cases of error or injustice, while we retain and secure all the beneficial effects of the law and its administration. I entirely concur in the spirit which seems to actuate the committee. They suggest a liberal course to the retired officers, while they seek to sustain the policy which has promoted the efficiency of the Navy.

The bill proposes a court of inquiry in all cases where any retired officers may request it, to be governed by the laws and regulations governing courts of inquiry, to ascertain the efficiency of those complaining, and that the court shall report the facts and their opinion to the President for his consideration and action. It further provides a temporary suspension of the law limiting the number of officers; and that the dropped officers not restored are to receive one year's pay; a transfer from the furlough to the reserved-pay list; and it repeals the clause rendering reserved officers ineligible to promotion. Now, here is a remedy for any error, and the provision for the officers is liberal. If this open investigation into personal or professional character is desired by any officer, he will have a full and fair opportunity under the law in force since 1800 authorizing courts of inquiry; and I feel well assured that the President and Secretary of the Navy will not only cooperate, but cheerfully aid in doing ample and complete justice to any officer who has been inadvertently, improperly, or even designedly retired without just cause.

It is objected, however, that this court will be composed of Navy officers, and that those complaining will be subjected to the same envious and interested influences that controlled the Naval Board. To whom, then, will you confide this inquiry? To a court of civilians? To a committee of either or both branches of Congress? Has the Navy become so corrupt—have all the officers become so degraded, that an inquiry cannot be safely confided to a court of naval officers to report upon the efficiency of naval officers? I cannot believe it. Concede it, and can you more seriously detract from, or condemn, the *personnel* of the Navy? It may, however, be prudent to place on this court a portion of the members from civil life.

The bill further provides for the establishment of a corps, to be called "*the scientific corps of the Navy*," to be composed of one captain, two commanders, ten lieutenents, and seven masters, taken from the active and reserved lists, to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Naval Observatory, and all scientific duties connected with the naval service. I confess this feature of the bill has not commended itself so strongly to my judgment. I am not so well satisfied of the propriety of creating this new corps, although I have great confidence in the Committee on Naval Affairs.

There is, however, one provision of the bill for which I cannot vote. I allude to the sixth section creating the grade of admiral. It is charged that this is inserted with the expectation that the office will be conferred upon Commodore Stewart. No one appreciates more highly than I do the character of that distingushed man, and I honor him for his patriotic and faithful services to the country; but, sir, it is a bad precedent, and one that I do not approve—the creation of a new office for a particular man. Again, I object to the disposition frequently manifested to follow the example of foreign Governments in making and conferring new titles. I am for holding on to our American policy in its native simplicity. Some of these considerations will apply as objections, but not with the same force, to the fifth section also, which gives the title of flag officers to captains in command of squadrons.

And now to conclude. Two or three cases of supposed wrong and injustice (and it may be that such cases have been clearly established,) have been seized upon, and prominently discussed in the Senate, with the expectation that denunciation of the board, and condemnation of the Secretary and the President in these cases, may induce some action by which the old state of things may be attained. The repeal of the law of the last session is urged as an effectual remedy by which a general restoration of all the retired officers may be effected. I do not think it is possible to do this by repeal; but, if it were, I have a decided conviction that we had much better—the interests of the public, and the success of this arm of defense being considered—disband the corps of naval officers entirely, and reorganize it, than to adopt this suggestion. My impression is that the board have erred more in retaining "hard cases," to which the Senator from Texas alluded, than in retiring efficient men.

But if, under the pressure now imposed, this reform shall be defeated, when or how will it ever be attained by Congress? The Navy ought to be cherished in the affections of the whole people. But if these abuses are reinstated and fastened upon us, the people will demand through the President of the United States the exercise of his executive power to invigorate the Navy; and, as a necessary consequence, a continued and extensive discussion of these abuses will greatly injure the Navy in public estimation.

We are reminded that a large portion of the people are indignant at the action of the naval board; State Legislatures have been induced to pass reso-resolutions; and, much to my astonishment, in the bill of indictment preferred by a convention of the Know Nothing party, recently held in Philadelphia, the action of the naval board, and the administration of the law of the last session, form one of the counts against the President. Certainly, the party were sraitened for principles of public policy from which to construct a platform; but it may account for the energy of some Senators here in condemning the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the naval board, in carrying out this necessary reform in the Navy. These censures may be relished by those who take pleasure in the condemnation of the Administration; but I am confident the large mass of the people will still believe that the Government was not established for the peculiar benefit of office-holders, and will cordially approve the course of public servants in an honest effort to make efficient the Navy of the United States.

No great reform in any branch of the public service can be accomplished without creating discontent among those who are personally affected by it. I regret to see there is so little disposition to reform *many* abuses and extravagances that are daily growing up, and which need correction. It requires a high degree of moral courage to recommend, even much more to accomplish reform, in any department of this Government, legislative or executive. I wish I could see more of it manifested. Retrenchment and reform are at this day generally voted obsolete ideas; but I think I have reason to congratulate my State, that one of her sons has with such pertinacity pressed, and with such ability sustained, a radical and beneficial reform in an important branch of the public service—that Congress, with great unanimity, has heeded and adopted his recommendations. The Navy, the pride of the country, has been elevated in the public affections by removing an incubus that threatened annihilation; and, let the clamor of interested parties continue and increase, I believe the people will approve the act, and cherish the public servants by whose agency the public interests have been so essentially promoted.

AN EDITORS LIFE.—A gentleman who formerly conducted a weekly paper writes to a friend in this county who has recently assumed the charge of a daily paper, as follows:

"You must live in and for the paper. There is no escape from this voluntary and yet life-long slavery. For now nearly ten years I have known the willing, voluntary unbroken service which the true servant of a free press must render. My weekly charge has been more than I can bear; and often, like the slave described with such pathetic eloquence by Job, I have "longed for the shadow" which tells the hour of rest. Feeling thus with respect to the weekly press, how can I but fear for you, my brother, my friend, when you bind yourself in six-fold bonds? How little does a large majority of the people who read the newspapers know of the expenditure of thought, of the labor of the head, and brains and hands, which goes to make up that which ministers to their highest wants! And alas,how many truths thought out with brain throes, pass unnoted, unobserved, even if not received with relentless hostility! Nevertheless the true man must work, and work, too, in the martyr's spirit; contented even with the thought that his mere relicts, when he has laid him down in the dust, will constitute a kind of a superstructure and basement, upon which the glorious and eternal temple of truth shall stand.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received through the wife will satisfy, and that received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage." Several other States have looked into and secured women's rights in this important particular.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I observe in the issue of your paper of the 30th ult., over the signature of a "Graham Delegate," some very severe, and as I think, very unmerited strictures against the delegates from the counties composing the 5th Congressional District, at the late State Convention. That gentleman accuses them of assuming an unwarranted responsibility, and transcending their delegated authority, in presuming to act as exponents of the sentiments of their district. How far we succeeded in representing the interests and opinions of our constituents, we are willing to submit to their impartial verdict, and not to the disappointed aspirations of any single individual. To say we exercised an authority not granted us, I unhesitatingly say is a misapprehension on the part of a "Graham Delegate," and not sustained in the premises.

On the assembling of the StateConvention, in Raleigh, it was ascertained that four, if not five counties of the 5th District had instructed their delegates to hold a District Convention during the sitting of that for the State, and appoint an Elector and delegates to the National Convention. It is true the same gentlemen were members of both conventions; but for different purposes—in the one, to act for the District—in the other for the State. It being ascertained a misapprehension existed among the county conventions, some appointing delegates to a District convention to be holden in Raleigh—others to Graham, it was deemed advisable to have an interchange of sentiment among all the representatives from the District. For this purpose, a meeting was called for the 5th District in the Senate chamber, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, after the adjournment of the State convention. Being regularly organized, a large and respectable delegation being present, from all sections of the District, it was agreed to refer the whole matter to the decision of the counties separately, whether or not they would transact the legitimate business of the District convention, each county casting a vote corresponding with its number of members in the House of Commons. Every county voted according to the instructions given her delegates. It was decided by a large majority, to proceed forthwith, and hold the convention. Was any unfair advantage taken by this proceedure? Several delegates from Chatham were present, and, true to the policy indicated in her convention, voted against this proposition. Finding themselves in a minority, they did not endeavor to dictate to the district, but yielding all due respect to an expressed majority, they laid aside their local preferences, and zealously co-operated to advance the cause of Democracy for the whole district. Had we all been representing the opinions of the Chatham convention, or rather the individual preferences of a "Graham Delegate," I admit we would have been assuming a power and responsibility not recognized in a single principle of Democratic policy. But to render the expressed will of a majority, subservient to the peculiar predilections of a local influence, is, I confess, an attempted innovation on the cardinal doctrines of republicanism, I am not willing to endorse. In the course of policy we adopted, we endeavored to act solely for the harmony of our district; and we believe we represented the wishes of a majority of our constituents, and we can but think we acted consistently when we exercised no power not expressly delegated to us. The feelings and wishes of the Democratic party of Chatham doubtless differed with us; but we know their attachment to the national, conservative principles of Democratic policy, is too firmly connected to be shaken by this departure from their local preferences. In the present important political crisis of our country, let no alienation of feeling exist between any of the counties of our district—no contest except for the palm awarded to that county which will give the largest increased vote in behalf of Democracy.

"A Graham Delegate" has in the fruitful creations of his own fancy, conjured up a hydra-headed monster, in the want of confidence we manifested by our procedure towards the Graham delegation. How he can so construe our acts we are at a loss to determine. Nearly every gentleman present was a delegate to both Conventions; and how any set of reasonable persons would co-operate to prove their own inconsistency is a position far in advance of even modern progressiveism. There are other points in the communication of "a Graham Delegate" I would gladly notice, but the "play is not worth the candle." I only wish, Messrs. Editors, the gentleman so seriously aggrieved in his own "nearest interests" could have been with us at least in the State Convention and seen the glorious ingathering of Carolina's true Democracy, from the mountains to the seaboard: could have listened to the eloquent acceptance of our Gubernatorial standard-bearer, instead of indulging in discussions of mere abstractions, would with clarion notes, have swelled the response, from patriotic breasts, urging to duty and victory. If he be disappointed in his Electoral aspirations, do not turn his well charged batteries upon his friends; but regarding the present a crisis when every patriot should stand by his colors—let him buckle on his armor, enlist under the broad banner of national Democracy; and by his onslaught on his enemies, show himself worthy the confidence of his friends in future. Now is not the time for Democrats to wrangle over their own disappointed expectations. We are on the eve of a political conflict in North Carolina, more bitter than any through which we have probably ever passed—a contest which is to fix our political destiny for years to come. We are to fight a party, held together by a common sentiment of hostility to Democracy. Let every good citizen then prepare to discharge his whole duty to his country as well as his party.

A RALEIGH DELEGATE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MARINER'S COMPASSES.—Mr. John Prime, of Washington, N. C., has suggested and patented the method of covering the boxes of all kinds of compasses with a *convex* glass, so as to shed water, and thus exclude moisture. Simple as the invention may seem, it is nevertheless an important one. The common plan is to use a flat glass placed within the lips of the compass box; this forms a shallow cup, which catches water; the glass is somewhat smaller than the diameter of the box, so as to allow for contraction and expansion occasioned by differences of temperature.

The compass is an instrument that must be always in sight; consequently, on shipboard, or in surveying, it is more or less exposed to the weather. When water falls upon the flat glass it obscures the sight of the needle, and also penetrates through the cement into the box. Here it turns into vapor and lodges on the underside of the glass, again obstructing the vision; it also defaces the card, rusts the needle, and endangers its proper operation. It is alleged that the electricity induced by the conversion of the water in the box into vapor, although quite trifling in amount, is sufficient, however, to affect the magnetic properties of delicate instruments lik the compass. In stormy weather, when a correct compass is most needed on shipboard, it is, as at present constructed, most likely to become daranged.

All the objections named are obviated by Mr. Prime's improvement. The glass is convex, and placed wholly outside of the compass-box, forming a complete cover. The space between the rim of the glass and the box is filled with an elastic material, which permits expansion, and always preserves a tight joint, so that water cannot beat in. Indeed, a compass thus fitted could be submerged without the least detriment. This invention is worthy the attention of all ship owners, instrument makers, and others. It is applicable to surveyor's compasses and all other kinds.

Address the inventor as above for further information. Patented in the United States Feb. 12, 1856. Also patented in England through the Scientific American Agency.

We copy the above from the *Scientific American*. Mr. Prime is a most worthy citizen of Washington, N. C., and it gives us pleasure to see that he has succeeded in procuring a patent for so very valuable, though apparently so very simple an invention. A mechanic by trade, and of the highest intellect, genius and sobriety, he is justly deserving of all the benefits his invention can possibly bestow upon him. The fact of his invention having been patented in England, after having secured letters patent from our own government, fully proves its value. He evidently has a rich reward before him.

Wil. Journal.

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Tom to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a two-story house; "they commenced that building only last week, and they are already putting in the lights." "Yes," rejoined his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

Democratic Meeting in Orange.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Orange, held at Murphy Waggoner's on the 3d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the county convention to be held in Hillsborough on the 27th, being the second day of May Court.

John G. Walker was, on motion of W. H. Jordan, called to the Chair, and J. A. McDade was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion a committee of five was appointed to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed S. Crawford, J. H. Paul, J. H. Campton, Jas. McAdams, W. H. Jordan.

During the absence of the committee, Gen. Joseph Allison, being called upon, addressed the meeting in a very clear and forcible manner—setting forth the principles, prospects and destiny of the great Democratic party.

The committee then, through their chairman, Col. W. H. Jordan, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of a meeting of the Democracy of this county on Tuesday of May Court, 27th inst., for the purpose of nominating candates for both branches of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the present incumbent, Thomas Bragg, as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party for Governor, and we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce is our first choice for President and James C. Dobbin for Vice President.

Resolved, That with such men as Pierce, Dobbin and Bragg we have nothing to fear.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to the county convention to be held at Hillsborough on the 27th inst.

The chairman then appointed the following delegates, to wit:

Nat. Bain, Solon P. Moore, John M. Paul, John Carden, Hardy Harn, William Pickett, Taply Horn, Fittle McAdams, James McAdams, of Da., Wm. T. Tate, Murphy Waggoner, Samuel Crawford, James Chistopher, James McAdams, of Waugh., Luke Ward, Freeman Walker, William Peeler, Allen Compton, John Compton, Lewis Roberts, Asa Damron, Eli J. Hester, John D. Gray, H. C. McDade, E. S. Hester, R. M. Blackwell, Wm. W. Allison, Richard T. Thompson, Wm. R. Hughes, Stephen Wells, Joseph Hester, Rob't W. Anderson.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. G. WALKER, Chairman.

J. A. McDADE, Secretary.

After getting through the business of the meeting, it being understood that there was a Know Nothing that wished to have something to say, he was informed that he should be heard; when Mr. Haggwood, the Squire, took the stand and addressed the people. He spoke against the Catholics and foreigners. After which Gen. Allison replied in an able and satisfactory manner—refuting every thing that had been said. The meeting adjourned in the best spirits.

Democratic meeting in Onslow.

In accordance with prior notice, the democracy of Onslow were convened in the Courthouse at Jacksonville, on the 7th instant; on motion of M. L. F. Redd, Esq, Jasper Etheridge, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jas. B. Avirett was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. L. W. Humphrey, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee upon resolutions, viz:—David E. Sandlin, J. Harvey Foy, Abner Emin, L. W. Humphrey and Eli W. Saunders. The Committee retired, and after a short absence, made through Col. Humphrey the following report, which was warmly received, viz:

WHEREAS, a call has been made for the second electoral district to hold a Convention in the town of Newbern, on the 19th June proximo, for the purpose of appointing an elector and sub-electors for the ensuing campaign, and whereas, the proposition meets our hearty approval, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby respond to the call, and respectfully recommend to our sister counties the necessity of holding primary meetings, and appointing delegates to the Newbern Electoral Convention.

Resolved, That we are highly pleased with the renomination of Gov. Bragg, and deem it but a certain precursor of victory to the Democratic party of our State.

Resolved, That however much we may prefer the re-election of President Pierce, yet we pledge our warm support to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, provided he be a true national democrat.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint forty delegates to represent Onslow county in the Newbern Convention.

The Chairman, under the last resolution, appointed the following delegates to the said Convention, viz:—G. Hatchell, Henry Waters, David W. Simmons, Z. M. Costin, J. B. Holland, C. B. Glover, C. H. Barnum, Seth Huggins, Isaac Barber, John Smith, C. D. Moreton, Thos. Henderson, E. W. Fonvielle, L. O. Fonvielle, D. Moreton, B. Pollard, B. M. Barry, D. E. Sandlin, Bryan Kellum, Wm. E. Burns, Dr. C. B. Whitehead, John P. Cox, John A. Avirett, Dr. Chas. Duffy, L. W. Humphrey, J. H. Foy, Harvey Cox, Abner Erwin, B. H. Bryan, W. D. Humphrey, Henry N. Gurganus, James Langly, Jesse W. Hardison, W. H. Batson, Hill King, John T. Whitehurst, H. H. Sandlin, M. S. F. Redd, O. B. Sanders and Woodhouse Rhodes.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard and Goldsborough Tribune with the proceedings of this meeting, with a request to publish.

There being no further business, on motion, the Chairman announced the meeting adjourned.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, *Chm'n.*

JAMES B. AVIRETT, *Sect'y.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN TANNING.—Mr. Jesse Morgan, for a long period of years a much esteemed citizen of our town, and who, for the same length of time, has been engaged in the above business, has succeeded in making successful applications of a new process in tanning, which promises to be of great value to this important branch of merchanical industry. The advantages of the discovery consist in a saving of more than one half of the time employed by the old process, and also a saving of one half of the bark and labor, the material being taken in the half tanned state; and by the new system the process of tanning is accomplished in a few hours. Those who are acquainted with the method by which hides are converted into leather are aware of the fact, that after it has attained what is technically termed the half-tanned state, the process becomes more tedious as it approaches completion. The new method obviates this tedious process, and produces a speedy finish.

Mr. Morgan, has left specimens of leather, prepared after this new plan, at our office. They have been subject to the close scrutiny and examination of several gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of shoes, harness. &c., and have been pronounced as fully in equality and completeness of finish to that tanned after the old process.

The importance and value of this improvement is more fully apparent when we consider the scarcity which is now experienced of the tanning substance, bark, and the great length of time formerly consumed in preparing leather for use. We think we may justly claim for it a prominent position among the discoveries of the day, affecting, materially, as it does, one of the leading and most important articles both of foreign and domestic use.

Mr. Morgan informs us that for many years he has experimented with the view to a similar result, but not until the present has he been enabled to consummate his process. He also informs us that he has disposed of several pieces of his leather to different persons in our District, all of whom, in addition to those above alluded to, agree as to the practicability of his discovery. He designs applying for a patent, as soon as circumstances will permit. Success to him.

Sumter Watchman.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE and Bile. These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine, they are unequalled. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Asheville Spectator of the 24th instant, gives notice that Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Burnsville,	Yancey,	Wedn'day	21st May.
Marion,	McDowell,	Friday,	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Rutherford,	Monday	26th "

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

WAKE COUNTY.

The Democratic Convention for Wake, held in this City on Monday last, was the largest and most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the County. All the Districts were represented. Gaston H. Wilder, Esq., was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the Senate; N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires, were nominated for the Commons; and William H. High, Esq., the present incumbent, for Sheriff. A stronger or a better ticket could not have been selected. The best feeling prevailed in the Convention, and the strongest determination was manifested to carry the County triumphantly. We *can*, and we *will*.

Proceedings in our next.

On Monday night a Democratic Association was organized at the Court House, a large and enthusiastic crowd being present. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. F. I. Wilson, Q. Busbee, A. M. Lewis, Ed. G. Haywood, and G. H. Wilder. Proceedings in our next.

MR. GILMER ASSAILING THE DIRECTORS OF THE N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn that Mr. Gilmer, in his speeches in the West, is assailing in bitter terms the Directors of this Road. He charges that Gov. Bragg has appointed a parcel of incompetent Directors on the part of the State—that the Road is grossly mismanaged—that bridges are uncovered, and iron, sills, spikes and other property in large amounts are scattered up and down the Road and going to waste; and he tells the people that with such management they may look out for high taxes, &c.

This attack, at once so unjust and false, is repelled by Gov. Bragg in becoming terms; and we learn the Governor challenged him to specify persons, and make good his charge. He made a sweeping charge of incompetency against all the Directors, but, when pressed by Gov. Bragg, he named Messrs. Dick and Dortch as in his estimation among the incompetent—both Democrats.

We call upon the people of all parties, and especially the friends of the Central Road, to note this unworthy and desperate movement on the part of Mr. Gilmer to obtain votes.

More on this subject hereafter.

☞ The "Oak City Guards" of Raleigh took their departure on Monday morning last for Wilmington, in response to an invitation to visit that place and take part in celebrating the 20th of May, 1775—the anniversary of the independence of North Carolina. They were escorted to the depot by the "Independent Guards." Capt. Harrison, on behalf of the O. C. G's, returned his thanks in eloquent terms to the Independents for this mark of courtesy; to which Capt. DeCarteret replied in an impressive and appropriate manner. Cheer upon cheer was given by the large crowd in attendance, as the cars moved off for Wilmington.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.—Charles Whitney, of New York, has filed at the State Department, at Washington, an affidavit of Captain Tinklepaugh, of the steamer Orizaba, setting forth the interference of Captain Carleton, of the British frigate Eurydice, at San Juan del Norte, on the last trip, who forbade all passengers having tickets for Nicaragua from leaving the ship. Evidence, it is said, is also presented that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there.

CHOWAN.—J. C. Badham, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from this County. Mr. Badham acquitted himself well at the last session, and we are pleased to learn that his prospects for re-election are excellent.

DISCUSSION IN CHEROKEE.

We have received a full and interesting account, from a correspondent in Cherokee, of the discussion in Murphy, on the 6th instant, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer. We tender our thanks to our correspondent, and regret that we did not receive his favor in time to insert it in this issue. It shall appear in our next. Meantime we present some of the points of the discussion.

Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion. He endeavored to justify the "Western Address," and defended his votes in the Assembly in favor of the white basis, and *the distribution of the School fund according to white population.* He argued at some length in favor of this mode of dividing the School Fund. He said if Western men had been true to themselves on this question, Gov. Reid could never have been elected, holding as he did to the present federal basis of distribution! Mark these positions.

He said he was not opposed to Free Suffrage, but only to the mode of obtaining it. He preferred a Convention. He said he voted against the present Free Suffrage act because, in his opinion, if passed, the lands would be unduly taxed. He had offered an amendment, which failed, providing that the lands and slave and white polls should be taxed alike. If this had been adopted, he would have voted for Free Suffrage. Now, what will our readers think when we inform them that this amendment of Mr. Gilmer provided for *an increase of the tax on slaves?* [See Senate Journal, 1854-'5, page 100.]

Mr. Gilmer took ground in favor of small notes, and said he would oppose any attempt to do away with these notes. He next shadowed forth a vast State Bank, to be based on Railroad stock and State bonds, and to issue mostly one and two dollar bills, as the poor man's currency. He said the rich could get large bills, but the small notes were all a poor man could get!

He indulged, of course, in the usual slang about "Americans ruling America."

He said the slavery question was settled under Mr. Fillmore; that he left the country quiet; that the two great parties, in 1852, had pledged themselves to abide by the compromise of 1850, but *had not done so*, and hence the present agitation.

Gov. Bragg replied at length, and evidently with great power. We learn that he met Mr. Gilmer at every point, completely and thoroughly exposing the unsoundness of his positions and their sectional character. He said he was against disturbing the basis on which the School Fund is at present distributed; that he would say so in Cherokee, and say so in the East; that his opinions were *State* and not *sectional* opinions; that he regretted that his competitor had revived this question, because it could do no good, and might injure the Common Schools, now prospering under the management of our efficient State Superintendent; and he then called upon Mr. Gilmer to say what he would do on this subject, if elected Governor. Mr. Gilmer at first declined to answer; but at length said the opinions advanced by him on the subject were his *private* opinions, and that if elected Governor he would not recommend any change!! Then, said Gov. Bragg, there is practically no difference between us; but my competitor makes a *public* argument in order to express his *private* opinions, and makes it in such a way as he thinks will get him votes in this region.

Gov. Bragg then argued the questions of Free Suffrage, the Kansas-Nebraska act, and bore down with much force on the K. N. platform and the opinions and practices of the organization in various parts of the country. His reply to Mr. G. was overwhelming. We learn that the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings were in the highest spirits; and that Gov. Bragg's vote will be largely increased in the mountain country.

MR. BUCHANAN.

The Hon. James Buchanan arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, and was received with every demonstration of respect. He spoke at some length in his best style. We shall publish his remarks in full in our next.

On his arrival at Washington City on Tuesday, he declined every public demonstration of respect, and proceeded quietly on foot to his hotel, accompanied by numerous friends. On Tuesday night he was serenaded at the "National" by the marine band, and in returning his thanks spoke of the uniform kindness he had received from the people of Washington during his twenty-two years service in Congress and four years immediate connection with the government there, and expressed his gratification at the prosperity of their beautiful city. Melancholy, as well as pleasant, emotions were attached to these remembrances of the past. Where were the race of intellectual giants then in Congress?—All gone—passed away! He could not remember one individual who was in Congress when he entered it. There was nothing stable but Heaven and the Constitution.

The Washington Union of Thursday says:

"Mr. Buchanan was complimented on Tuesday evening with a serenade by the fine Marine Band. A large number of our citizens were present, and, in obedience to an enthusiastic call, Mr. Buchanan appeared on the balcony at the National Hotel, and responded in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, which were warmly applauded. He spoke as a democrat and a patriot, deeply devoted to the Union, and thoroughly impressed with the conviction that its perpetuation will be best secured by the continued ascendency of democratic principles in the government. He could not have been otherwise than highly gratified by the cordial welcome with which he has been greeted at the national capital."

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—At a Convention of the Democrats of Cumberland and Harnett, held at Fayetteville on the 12th instant, the following ticket for the Legislature was unanimously nominated: For the Senate, Daniel McDiarmid, of Cumberland; for the Commons, John L. Bethea and Eldridge Stewart, of Harnett, and Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland. The delegates of Cumberland also recommended for Sheriff of said county, Frank N. Roberts. Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., was called upon to address the Convention, and entertained the body with an eloquent and forcible speech, in which he signified his acceptance of the nomination tendered him, and pledged his best efforts to the case. Messrs. Stewart, Bethea, and Roberts, also came forward and accepted their nominations. Mr. McDiarmid was not present, but it was understood he would accept.—The Hon. Warren Winslow, who happened to be present, also addressed the Convention in an able and impressive manner. The Carolinian says:

"We consider the ticket a good one, and feel confident that the gentlemen who compose it will endeavor to promote the interests of the town of Fayetteville as well as the interests of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett generally. They are all unflinching Democrats, and entirely worthy the confidence of the Democratic party."

SMALL POX IN JOHNSTON.—We learn that the small pox is spreading in Johnston, and that at the latest dates there were some fifteen cases in the neighborhood of Mr. B. C. Richardson's. This gentleman, it will be recollected, contracted the disease in Petersburg—came home, mingled with many of his neighbors with the disease upon him; and the result is its spread in his neighborhood. The disease is within some fifteen or twenty miles of this place. We learn that there is some alarm in Johnston on the subject.

NICARAUGA.

The message of the President on Central American affairs shall appear in our next. The document has created some sensation. The President could have pursued no other course. He has met the crisis in this matter with his accustomed boldness, and the wisdom of this movement is and will be vindicated by the course of events.

Mr. Crittenden, it seems, sounded at once the war tocsin; but he was met most conclusively by Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the Senate, on Thursday, after the reading of the Message and the remarks of Mr. Crittenden predicting war with England as the result, Mr. Mason said:

"The President had learned that a change had taken place in the government of Nicaragua which simply amounted to the fact that they had one set of law-makers in lieu of another, and being satisfied that the new government was a government *de facto*, and had sufficient ability to conduct the affairs of the country, the President felt himself called on to receive its Minister. That was all. The argument of the Senator from Kentucky in the case of Texas would not apply here. That was a new nation in the family of nations, but Nicaragua has been recognized as a political community ever since 1824, at one time in confederation with other States, and afterwards as a separate State. When they changed their government all we have a right to inquire is: Is it a real government, and have they shown sufficient stability to entitle us to regard them? We have had a Minister resident there several years, and she has had one here. We have been on terms of political intercourse with Nicaragua for a series of years, as we have with other governments, and the President by virtue of his office must regulate our diplomatic intercourse with foreign Ministers. This existing government of Nicaragua has been established six or eight months, and so far as we are informed, it is a government of greater stability than has existed in that unfortunate country for many years. The Senator had spoken of war. Who are we to go to war with? Whence is the cloud to arise? Does he allude to a foreign transatlantic government that has more than once intermeddled, as we have never done, but have always refrained from doing, with the domestic as well as political affairs of Nicaragua? Are we to be deterred by that power acknowledging that government? Mr. Mason said if he thought the recognition of this government would bring to an issue the questions pending between us and any foreign power in which we are in the right, he would not hesitate to do it. He had not refused to recognise the existing governments of Frances when they had passed through the various stages of monarchy, anarchy, military despotism, as a republic and at last as an autocracy."

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—In Oregon, the war with the Indians continues. A body of regulars had been defeated by the Indians near Rogue river, and suffered a loss of 28 killed. The Cascades had been captured by the Indians, and burned. A number of the whites have been massacred. Other fights are reported, in which the whites were generally victorious.

CALIFORNIA.—The latest dates are by the Empire City. News from California unimportant, if we except the fact that the George Law, destined for New York, was about sailing with about *two millions* of gold dust. Nothing of importance from Nicaragua.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our thanks to Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, and to Mrs. Litchford, of this City, for some very fine strawberries. Some of them were the largest we have ever seen.

☞ Samuel H. Christian, Esq., K. N., is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Moore and Montgomery.

☞ We have on hand several communications, which shall have our earliest attention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

The SENATE passed the House bill granting alternate sectional of land to Florida and Alabama, for the aid of railroads.

In the SENATE, a message was received from the President relative to the routes of Transit between the Atlantic and Pacific, and the general condition of Nicaragua. The message says a small body of citizens had been invited to Nicaragua by the Castillions, and that party would apparently put an end to the struggle. We do not go, says the message, behind the fact of a foreign government exercising the actual power to investigate the questions of legitimacy. We do not enquire into the causes which may have lead to a change of government. If then, when the Nicaraguan Minister, Parker H. French, came here a few months ago, the facts now presented, had existed, he must have been received. Various objections to him were stated. Padre Vigil has presented himself and been received, satisfactory evidence existing that he represents the government *de facto* and *de jure*. Numerous considerations of interest are advanced in reference to the propriety of his reception. The message then suggests additional measures for the security of Transit in Nicaragua.

After the message was read, Mr. Weller, of California, addressed the Senate. He sustained the action of the administration; reviewed Walker's history; his invitation and advent into Nicaragua; and spoke warmly and feelingly of Walker and his noble followers.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Weller. He denounced the action of the Executive and declared it as his belief, that in less than ten days after the intelligence, that this government had acknowledged the independence of Nicaragua, shall be received in Europe, our country would be involved in a war in consequence. The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. KNOWLTON offered a preamble covering the account of the recent killing of Thomas Keating, one of the waiters at Willard's Hotel, by Philemon T. Herbert, a member of the House from California; and setting forth that the Constitution gives the House the power to punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds of the members, to expel a member, concluding with a resolution referring the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to send for persons and papers, and report at its earliest convenience, what action the House should take in the premises.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, objected to the introduction of the resolution, saying no question of privilege was involved, as claimed by the gentleman presenting it.

Mr. CLINGMAN objected to everything as out of order.

The SPEAKER in reply to several questions, said the question must be submitted, whether or no it involves a question of privilege.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the question on the table, and the motion was carried by a vote of 79 against 70.

The HOUSE, after some debate, passed a bill governing the municipal elections of Washington. The President's Message on Central American affairs was then read, after which the HOUSE adjourned.

From the Western Courier.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Having recently visited the studio of Clark, the Artist, at Salisbury, N. C., the writer was much pleased to observe the evidently correct portraits there exhibited. The taste evinced in the preservation, on canvass, of those we love, most assuredly gives evidence of purity and elevation of character, well worthy of our race and age. The tallent displayed by Mr. Clark in enlarging on canvass, from the smallest sized daguerreotypes, is evidence of genius of the highest order. Being a native of western Virginia, residing in western North-Carolina, Mr. Clark's superior artistic ability has only now a local field; but we may safely conclude that he will yet occupy a wide space in the estimation of the public.

Let the discerning but properly appreciate his worth, and the writer ventures to predict that his course will be upward and onward.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE MICHIGAN PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—Detroit, May 9.—Much excitement was occasioned here yesterday in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the prohibitory liquor law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases to-day the informer was driven from the court-room and chased into a neighboring house, which was beseiged by an excited crowd several hours.—He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1856.

Deficiency bill passed—The Water Works to be considered on their merits—Lands to Iowa—General Railroad law—River and Harbor bills to be vetoed—Court of Claims—Its decision not final against the Government—Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report—Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister—Walker's government recognized—Apprehensions as to difficulty with England—Mr. Crampton's career about to close—Misrepresenting Clayton, Cass and Marcy—Suspension of intercourse with him.

The third Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill succeeded in coming to an agreement, and submitted a report which has been sanctioned by both Houses; so the bill is now a law. Many of the Senate's amendments were cut out, including that for the Washington water works, various small appropriations for the improvement of this City, and a part of the items for the benefit of the War Department. It is understood that the appropriation for the water works will be introduced as a separate and distinct bill, to be considered and decided on its merits entirely. This is the proper course, and if it is determined to prosecute their construction, the full amount required for their completion should be appropriated at once, that future delays and consequent increased cost may be avoided. The estimates have been submitted, the cost ascertained, and sound policy requires that the whole sum be voted at once; the work would then be prosecuted without interruption, and no excuse given for additional appropriations made necessary by these interruptions.

The bill granting lands to Iowa for Railroad purposes, provides for the construction of four Roads through that State, and is now a law. Alternate sections are given to each of these roads, the reserved sections being sold at double the minimum price of the public lands. The House Committee on Public Lands has the floor for the purpose of making reports, and it is said that bills granting upwards of fifteen millions of acres will be reported favorably. As fast as these bills are presented, they are put through under the gag of the previous question, and without reference to the Committee of the Whole, where they could be discussed and amended. On former occasions this Committee has held the floor from four to six months at a time to the obstruction of all other business, whether important to the public or not, and the same course may be pursued during this Congress. The prospect of large donations of this sort has already had the effect of reducing the price of land warrants, the bounty of the government to individuals being destroyed in value by the cessions to States and incorporated companies, as these lands are no longer subject to location by land warrants. It is probable that a general law may be enacted, donating alternate sections to any road that may be constructed through the public lands.

Two of the River and Harbor bills—to improve the St. Clair flats opposite Detroit, and to improve the mouths of the Mississippi river—are now awaiting the action of the President. Their veto is anticipated, when an effort will be made to pass them by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. Most probably the President's veto will be overruled, and these with many other bills of the same sort be passed during the present session.

A question has been pending in the House of Representatives for some time as to the proper course to be adopted with regard to the bills reported from the Court of Claims. The law creating this Court directs that, when a favorable decision has been made in a case, it should report the whole testimony and its decision to Congress, with a bill for the payment of the amount admitted to be due. After a long discussion it has been decided that these bills must be referred to the Committee on Claims, to undergo re-examination. The House has, therefore, decided that the action of the Court shall not be conclusive against the Government, but that its decisions shall be subjected to revision, before payment be made to claimants.

The House has ordered a very large edition of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report of last year, being about eight hundred copies to each member. It has been stated that this report will be of especial value to cotton growers, containing engravings of all the worms and insects that prey upon this great staple. The edition is a very large one, but by no means sufficient to place a copy in every farmer's hands. The members will doubtless distribute them so that one copy may be found in every neighborhood, where it will be accessible to every person wishing to examine or consult it. Several months must elapse before they will be ready for distribution, the order for the printing having just been made.

The new Nicaraguan Minister, Padre Vigil, has been received by the President, and the new government of Patricio Rivas thus fully recognized. The reasons for so doing are fully and ably set forth in the special message transmitted by the President to Congress on Thursday. Walker's government has manifested quite as much stability as any that Nicaragua has had since its independence of the Spanish crown. There are questions at issue between the two governments which can be arranged only by the opening of Diplomatic relations. These reasons have controlled the action of the President, and there is no doubt that it will receive the general approval of Congress and of the people. The recognition of the Nicaraguan government will probably give an impulse to immigration to that country from the United States, as a greater confidence will be felt in its stability and in the success of Walker's enterprise. According to the latest accounts, Walker lacked supplies of ammunition and of munitions of war generally, and this has been the greatest obstacle in the way of his success in carrying on the war with Costa Rica.

It is apprehended that the course adopted by the President may involve the United States in more serious difficulties than diplomatic ones, with Great Britain, over Central American affairs. But this apprehension is not sustained by any declaration made by Great Britain as yet on this question. The destruction of Greytown, claimed to be a British dependency, and the simple protest of the English government against that act, indicates the willingness of English ministers to maintain their position in Central America so long as decisive measures are not adopted by our own government, and also their readiness to yield the moment such measures are adopted, rather than disturb the peaceable relations now existing between the two countries. Lord Palmerston may be willing to push the controversy with the United States to the verge of hostilities, but State policy must then yield to the commercial necessities of the English people.

The Crampton affair is fast approaching a solution. The reply of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy's demand for his recall is said to have been received, and it is known that it has not been complied with. Courtesy towards England in this matter has been exhausted, and it is believed that Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls will be dismissed in a few days.—In the meantime, the whole correspondence has been laid before Parliament by the English Ministry, and among the letters are three which have created much astonishment here. These purport to represent Mr. Clayton, Mr. Cass and Mr. Marcy as admitting the correctness of the English construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the sufficiency of England's claim to the island of Ruatan. Mr. Clayton has already submitted an explicit denial in the Senate, and was so fortunate as to be able to bring Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Fish as witnesses to private interviews, showing Mr. Crampton to have admitted exactly the contrary of what he wrote to Lord Clarendon. These new disclosures of Mr. Crampton's duplicity will more fully satisfy every person that he is not a proper man to represent Great Britain at this government. It would seem that Mr. Crampton regarded diplomacy as a thing entirely distinct from honesty and fair dealing.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and it is rumored throughout the City that diplomatic intercourse has been suspended with Mr. Crampton until the final answer from Lord Clarendon in Mr. Crampton's case has been received. Probably the reason of this suspension at this moment is occasioned by the publication of Mr. Crampton's letter in which Mr. Marcy's position on Central American affairs was totally misrepresented. That is a grave offence, personal towards Mr. Marcy and his official position, and called for immediate notice. When Lord Clarendon's answer has been received, final action will be taken and Mr. Crampton dismissed. MECKLENBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1856.

The inauguration of our new Mayor, on Tuesday the 13th inst., was witnessed by thousands. The official oath was administered on a platform erected on Independence Square; after which ceremony the Mayor read his inaugural address. It is a well-written document, and has given universal satisfaction; even the organ of the defeated party has noticed it in complimentary terms. Mayor Vaux has entered upon his official duties under the most flattering auspices, and his friends are sanguine that his administration of city affairs will prove that the Democratic party, regardless of personal feelings, have elected men who will use every honorable means to repair the damage done to the honor and credit of the city by their immediate predecessors in office.

When the excitement caused by our municipal election has died away, public attention will be directed to the various speculations afloat relative to the probable action of the Cincinnati Convention. Several leading journals of this State have been eagerly advocating the claims of Mr. Buchanan, and announcing him as the unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania Democracy. This is claiming too much. While no true Democrat can deny that Mr. Buchanan possesses every requisite qualification to fill the high office of President of the Republic, and that his nomination by the Convention would be flattering to the State pride of Pennsylvania, and as a matter of course enable his friends to carry the State election with little or no difficulty; yet justice to the present incumbent requires it to be stated that a large and influential number are perfectly satisfied with Gen. Pierce, and his able and efficient Cabinet, and are willing, if necessary to fling away all local prejudices, and zealously labor for his re-election, if he receives the nomination for another term.

While every latitude ought to be given to a candid examination of the merits and qualifications of those candidates whose names may be brought before the Convention; yet, every thing like dictation or exaggeration should be carefully avoided. The one, as disrespectful to the gentlemen who are entrusted with the selection of a suitable candidate; the other, as likely to raise expectations; the disappointment of which may cause a lukewarmness prejudicial to the Democratic nominee.

In politics as in mechanics "action produces re-action," an axiom which ought not to be lost sight of by the friends of Mr. Buchanan. The over-zeal of injudicious friends will often effect more damage to a good cause than all the efforts of its avowed enemies. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the great interests involved, that a more moderate and conciliatory tone will be adopted by the Pennsylvania journals when they discuss the claims of their favorite, while awaiting the National Democratic Convention.

For some unknown reason the annual outpouring of abolition fanaticism has not made its usual appearance; the annual gathering of the "Friends" in this month being usually taken advantage of to make up something like a public meeting, which at any other season would be impossible; for the great mass of the people are thoroughly disgusted, and their patience exhausted with the "thrice told tale" of "nigger rights and nigger wrongs." Indeed, anti-slavery, as well as all other "antis" (except anti-Know Nothings,) are below par in the agitation market, and it will require something very new and racy to draw public attention to the threadbare harangues of the Northern fanatics. And as a necessary consequence, these *disinterested* ladies and gentlemen will cease their labors and turn their attention to something that will *pay*. Perhaps the great success of the last Yankee humbug—"spiritualism"—may account for the scarcity of anti-slavery lectures. "Will it pay?" is the first question put by these modern philanthropists; if not, they keep clear of it, for their holy horror of slavery, Popery, &c., is surpassed by their dislike to earn a subsistence by the pursuit of honest industry. OBSERVER.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 3d May, arrived up at six this morning. There had been no change in cotton since the sailing of the Atlantic, but prices were easier. The sales of the week amounted to 49,000 bales. Breadstuffs were firm with a large business. Flour had advanced 6d to 1s. Wheat had advanced 2d; the lower grades had improved most. Corn was easier and a trifle lower. Consols 92¾.

The official report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress is published, as already stated. The plenipotentiaries gave their adhesion to the new declaration of maratime law, Russia qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering.

Letters from Rome state that Ecclesiastical circles have been panic-struck at the Sardinian programme of Italian reform, and the sudden departure for Paris of Monsigneur Berardi, who was supposed to be connected with the movement.

A letter from Berlin says the proposal of England to capitalize the Sound dues would not be acceptable to Denmark.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 3.—The treaty between England, France and Austria, guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman empire was presented in Parliament yesterday. Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy's despatch of the 28th of December, was also laid before Parliament last evening. The London Daily News in its comments on the question, refers to Mr. Crampton's recall as an invitation for the English Cabinet to discharge itself for the amusement and gratification of the government at Washington.

NEW EDITION OF BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS. The new edition of this standard work, in 2 8vo. vols., has lately been published at this office. The cost of 500 copies is nearly half defrayed by a legacy of the late John W. Wright, of this place, and the remainder was appropriated by the last Episcopal Convention of this State. The proceeds of the sales will be devoted, under the will of Mr. Wright and the order of the Convention, to the Missionary Cause within North Carolina. See advertisement.

The book is manufactured here—the paper being made at Mr. Murphy's mill, the printing done in this office, and the binding very neatly and substantially executed by our neighbor, Mr. Thomas H. Tillinghast. *Fay. Observer.*

THE COMING SICKNESS.—The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly Summer and Autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Disease falls first upon those who organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodles; and above all begin the work of purificaton about your yards, and in your houses, early; and do it thoroughly. Cleanness, simple diet and regular habits, will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order. *Medical Specialist.*

England's Refusal to Dismiss Mr. Crampton.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Lord Clarendon's despatch in reply to Secretary Marcy's letter asking for the recall of Mr. Crampton, came over in the steamship Asia, and was received at the State Department this morning. It is quite voluminous, and it is understood declines in plain terms to accede to Mr. Marcy's request. It is believed that the President will now dismiss Mr. Crampton, whose conduct Gen. Cass will comment upon in the Senate on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD, BY
BECKWITH & CLAYTON,
Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers, Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, May 19, 1856.

FLOUR—From $5¼ to $6. Declining.
MEAL—70 to 75c. per bushel.
PEAS—50 to 60; black 70 to 80c.
OATS—40 to 45c, per bushel.
FODDER—75 to 80c. per hundred.
HAY—55 to 60c. per hundred.
COTTON—9¾ to 9½c.
BACON—Hog round, 12 to 12½c.
LARD—12½c.
BEEF—In good demand 7½ to 7¾c. on the hoof.
LAMBS—Good, $1 to $1 25, in good demand.
BUTTER—25 to 30c.
CHICKENS—12½ to 20c.
EGGS—10c. per dozen.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.
PETERSBURG, May 17, 1856.

TOBACCO.—The receipts and breaks for the last two weeks have been very heavy, (even for the season of the year,) and we note a considerable decline in common to fair leaf. The decline in the last three weeks is from $1 to 1,50 on the kinds mentioned and 50c. to 75c, on very good. Lugs—common Lugs in good order and of good weights, are selling freely at $5,50@5,75. Light hhds. of Lugs are but little wanted, and are selling comparatively very low. We mentioned some time back the importance of making Lug hogsheads of good weights, (say from 12,00 to 1400 lbs. net) especially when the quality was common. The breaks are beginning to show a good deal of Tobacco that is in soft or doubtful order, and it is selling much lower on that account. We think Planters would do well to prize the balance of their Tobacco in good safe keeping order—it will pay them well to do so. Dark Tobacco of good body, suitble for manufacturing, continues in brisk demand and at full prices. Bright Yellow Tobacco of fine texture, is also wanted, and such of "Fancy" quality, could be sold at high prices. The crop now being inspected, as a general thing, is much lacking in substance, and a good deal of it is imperfect in the leaf.

COTTON.—The receipts last week and the week before were quite heavy, and the transactions rather limited. Sales were made on Saturday at 11½. To-day the market is not quite so firm, and we have not heard of any sales. We quote at 11@11½.

WHEAT.—There was a better feeling in this article from the middle to the close of the past week, and the transactions were larger than they have been for several weeks past. Sales of middling to prime white were made at $1 30@$1 45, though we think a very choice lot of white could have been sold at $1 50. Red wheat is inactive, and there is a wide margin between the price of that and white. Prices for red being mostly nominal, we omit quotations.

GUANO.—The season being pretty well over there is but little doing, and prices are some lower. We quote at $56 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs. Stock rather large, and it is likely large purchases could be made at a little lower figures than named above.

CORN.—The market is dull and prices are lower. We quote small parcels at 60@65c.

MEAL.—Country 70c.

FLOUR.—The stock continues much heavier than the demand. We quote Superfine $7; Extra $7½@8; City Mills Family is scarce and we quote it at $9½@10.

MACKEREL.—No. 3, Boston inspection, $6½@6½.

HERRINGS.—New Family Roe, in half barrels, $5½@5½. No Cut yet in market.

BACON.—There has been a good demand and prices are well sustained. We quote Sides at 10½@10½c, and Shoulders 9½@9½; Virginia cured hog round 12½@13.

APPLE BRANDY.—This article is dull and sales are very limited. We quote at 70@80c., as in quality.

CLOVER SEED.—The season being over, there is no demand. We quote nominally at $10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 17, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Remains without change. Sales yesterday of 675 bbls at $1 92 for old virgin, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. No sales this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Declined one cent after yesterday's report, and we notice sales of 1,303 bbls, at 37 cts ℔ gallon. No sales to-day.

ROSIN—Sale yesterday of 1,200 bbls Common at $1 20 for large size bbls.

TAR—Further sales yesterday of only 128 bbls at $1 35 ℔ bbl.

BACON—2,000 lbs N. C. cured sold from store this morning at 12½ cents ℔ lb for hog round.

COTTON—33 bales sold yesterday at 10 cents for ordinary to good ordinary, and 10⅝ cents ℔ lb for good middling.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 279 hhds received from Cardenas since last report;—selling from wharf at 35@37 cents ℔ gallon, as in quantity. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 17, 1856.

We have no changes to note in the produce market during the past week.

The supply of BACON is good and selling at 12 cents.—CORN is scarce—but little on market, and stock in store light. The supply of FLOUR is equal to the demand and selling at from $6 to $7. COTTON—prices steady, manufacturers only purchasing at 10 to 10½ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 33 to 34 cents per gallon.—RAW do. no sales to report. *Carolinian.*

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to B. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to
E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.
May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D., 1856. Mary Aldridge, use of Macon Moye vs. John K. Taylor.—Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John K. Taylor, is beyond the limits of the State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in Raleigh in this State, for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there replevy or plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be rendered against him and his interest in the lands of the late William B. Taylor, heretofore levied on, be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Allen Croom, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1856. ALLEN CROOM, C. S. C.
April 19, 1856. 1125—w6w.

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES W. BRYAN,
(Formerly of North-Carolina,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 23, LAW BUILDING, *Lexington Street,*
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of Baltimore, and in the Supreme Court of the United States and Court of Claims at Washington.
May 20, 1856. 1125—w4w.

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE, NO. 435 FOR 104 shares of the Bank of the State of North Carolina in the name of the late Mrs. Margaret G. Cotten, having been lost or mislaid, application will be made at the expiration of thirty days from this date, to the President and Directors of said Bank for a re-issue of said Certificate.
F. R. COTTEN, Ex'r.
May 16th, 1856. 1125—w4w.

Important Sale of Valuable Property IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cooking department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.
T. J. JARRATT & CO.
May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

Sports of the Pit.

WAKE AND CHATHAM PROPOSE TO FIGHT, Nash and Warren, a Main of Twenty-one Cocks, for $500 the odd Fight, and Twenty-five Dollars a Battle, to commence the 11th of June, at Raleigh N. C. The party accepting the above challenge, will address Box 141, Raleigh, N. C., by the 28th of May.
May 12, 1856. 51—sw2w.

READ THIS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATEly, and will give possession 1st July, a small Lot in Forestville, N. C., on which is situated an elegant Store and Ware House. The store has 1 room below and 2 above stairs, with chimney and cellar. The Ware House has 2 rooms. Everything in complete order to conduct the mercantile business, or by small alterations a comfortable residence can be made. A bargain can be had, and credit given the purchaser. JONES & CRENSHAW.
Forestville, N. C., May 1, 1856. 36—sw6t.

Johnston Male and Female Academies.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THESE Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th, the trustees, patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th, the usual address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Va.; and the public generally are respectfully invited. By order of the Trustees.
May 9, 1856. 49—sw3t.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN GRANVILLE.—The Democrats of the County of Granville are requested to meet in Convention on the last Saturday in May, the same being the 31st, in the town of Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. A full meeting is most desirable in order that there should be free and full expression of the wishes of the party. MANY VOTERS.
May 10, 1856. 50—td.

Democratic Convention in Franklin.

THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN ARE REQUESTED to hold primary meetings and send delegates to a County Convention to be held in Louisburg on the 24th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature. MANY VOTERS.
April 16th, 1856. 46—td.

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies Car. Kid Cong's. Hd. Gaiters.
" Bl'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " " "
" S. C. " " " " "
" Brown " " Hd. " "
" Stitch'd " Bootees.
" Engh. Kid Gaiters,
" " " Bootees.
" " " Slippers,
" Car. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Parodies.
" " " & Mor. Slippers.
" " " " Buskins.
" Bronze " " " Slippers,
" " " " " Parodies.
" " " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Cor. Cid " Rosetts.
" Bl'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bl'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. "
Chs. Gt Welt & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters,
" " " Mor. Bootees.
" Bl'k " "
" " " Ank. Ties,
" Col'd " " "
" Cash Hd. Button Gaiters.
" Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling, Gen. Narcisso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va. W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker, Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D., J. L. Peacocke, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO

Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,
B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM New York, and is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and customers. Introducing all the RECENT STYLES, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challes, Barage De Lanes, Figured and Plain Berages, and Tissues.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mantillas, and Parisols.

No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and look.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—I have a fine assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods of all kinds. Give me a call if you want new, cheap, and good Goods. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Talk about this man and that man selling goods at cost! Why customer, stop and think and ponder well before you step, I am not selling you old goods nor time-worn or shelf-rubbed remnants; but I am offering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York *within the last fifteen days*, and I will sell you GOOD Goods, just as cheap as any man in this City, County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing so. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then quit me.

Call 3d door above R. Smith's corner, or one door above Evans and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. D. Hutching's Saddle and Harness Manufactory, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, March 24, 1856. 1117—6w.

☞ Star, Christian Advocate, Spirit of the Age, copy six times.

Unusually Attractive Stock---1856.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLIES!

T. R. FENTRESS, MERCHANT TAILOR, would respectfully inform his friends, patrons, and the public at large, that he has but recently returned from the Northern Cities with by far the most superior articles in the line of his business ever exhibited in this City. To prove this statement, he invites an examination of his stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

of almost all colors, as well as Drap D'Etes, plain and figured, Drillings, Marseilles of every variety, Satins, &c., &c., together with his rich and general assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, and other things too numerous to detail in an ordinary advertisement.

The above goods will be made up, sold, &c., on the most accommodating terms for Cash, or, to punctual customers, on six month's credit. And this leads me to say that my seasons for the maturity of accounts are the 1st of April and the 1st of October. This I have frequently mentioned, but some of my customers are unwilling or unable to comprehend it. I have written very many letters to very many of them, but the only consolation I have derived in the majority of instances has been the exceedingly poor consolation of having had to pre-pay the postage on their lett ers Those living at a distance might at least oblige me *by informing me of their location!*

T. R. FENTRESS.

N. B.—A reduced stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold, *for cash*, at cost.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR THE Spring and Summer of 1856 just received.

The subscriber wishes to employ 1 or 2 good Journeymen immediately; also, would take 1 or 2 apprentice boys. The boys must come well recommended.

April 22, 1856. 46—3tsw.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Cannon Stocks, *et al.*, vs. William Burney, Esq., *et al.*—Petition for account and settlement.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard McGrawhom, and Isaac McGrawhom, next of kin of John McGrawhom, dec'd., are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, commanding the said non-residents, at the next term of the court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, to be and appear at said term, or this notice will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness: H. Sheppard, Clerk of our said court, at office, in Greenville, this first Monday of February, A. D. 1856.

H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.

March 25, 1856. 1118—w6w.

L. P. HUNT & CO,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR
Second Gift Enterprise
On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.

30,000 DOLLARS!
FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

1 Farm, 200 acres, six miles from Frankfort, valued at	$10,000
1 Hotel at Bridgeport, Ky., valued at	3,000
1 Dwelling-House, "	1,500
1 " " "	1,000
1 " " "	1,000
1 " " "	800
8 Pianos, 7-octave, Rosewood, superior toned, at $450 each.	3,600
8 Pianos, 6½-octave, fine toned, at $300 each	2,400
10 Gold Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $100 each	1,000
5 " " ladies', at $60 each	300
5 " " " $40 " "	200
10 Silver Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $30	300
10 " " " at $20	200
30 Gold Chains, at $20	600
8 Breastpins, ladies', at $12 50	100
200 Ladies' Gold Thimbles, Boxes, &c., at $5	1,000
200 Gold Rings, at $2 50	500
2,500 " " at $1	2,500
3,000 Gifts valued at	$30,000

☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1.

The first drawn number being entitled to the farm, and so on to the end of the gifts, all free of charge.

☞ Those drawing prizes, residing at a distance, who prefer the wholesale value in cash to the article drawn, can be accommodated by addressing the proprietors.

Tickets will be sent to any part of the United States, to agents, by addressing L. P. HUNT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Payment for tickets must be made previous to the day of drawing to entitle the holder to any prize. A copy of the drawing and all small prizes will be sent to every person holding tickets, by mail or otherwise, immediately after the drawing, free of charge.

The present owners have given bonds to furnish deeds immediately after the drawing. Address

L. P. HUNT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

May 2, 1856. 1123—tw.

Tax Books! Tax Books!!

I HAVE FOR SALE A FEW TAX BOOKS, MADE expressly for the use of County Court Clerks and Sheriffs, with printed headings of each item of taxable property under the late revenue law of this State.

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, May 13, 1856. b—

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD OFFICE, RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company.—Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

47—swtJ1.

☞ Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Salisbury Banner, copy twice a week till 1st of June.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

42—3t.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt., (Successor to E. L. Harding.)

Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machininst's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them fro any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.

E. A. BIZZELL.

April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of.

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.

April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.

April 23, 1856. 45—.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, April 18th, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. ON THE profits of this Company for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to Stockholders on or after the 15th May next.

Books for transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. GREEN, Treas. Wil. & Wel. R. R. Co.

April 19, 1856. 43—sw15thM.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, 33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.

April 9, 1856. 42—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT CO., Superior Court of Law.

It is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Greenville on the second Monday of June, A. D., 1856. All suitors in civil suits and all persons having business in said Court, exceptin criminal cases, will attend.

JAS. A. BROWN, C. S. C.

March 24, 1856. 36—5w.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen , its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"
A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary subjects, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS, M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a deed of trust executed to me on the 7th of November 1855, by Jas. D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., on Thursday the 10th day of April next, all of the machinery belonging to the Milton Cotton Factory, consisting of about 1600 spindles, 20 looms, with cards, shaftings, and all other fixtures for the purpose of successfully manufacturing cotton in all the branches of spinning and weaving. I shall also sell the factory house, which is built of stone and brick, four stories high, 46 by 80 feet, covered with zinc; and with said house about 2 acres of land, one steam engine of about twenty horse power—all of which will be sold without reserve. As the property is valuable, (having been pronounced by a judge of machinery to be worth $20,000,) persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property by Dr. Harrison, who will be found on the premises.

I shall also sell in the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of April, all of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, crop, and other articles, for the purpose of closing said trust. Terms of sale liberal, and made known on each day of sale.

JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*

The above sale, so far as regards the property to be sold in Raleigh, is postponed until Tuesday (the 20th day) of May court.

J. M. FLEMING.

March 7, 1856. 1115—td.

☞ Southside Democrat, Petersburg, and Chronicle, Milton, copy weekly till day.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.—REPORTS OF CASES DECIDED IN the High Court of Chancery. Edited by E. D. Ingram, Esq. Vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, for sale at $2 per vol. bound in calf, by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 29—

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

☞ Oysters, Sardines and Sausseges always on hand.

Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake County at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad at Forestville and Huntsville. The farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 33—tdsw.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—William G. Hill, Trustee, and others *vs.* Marianna Hill and others.—Petition to sell land.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for Wake county, in the above entitled cause—the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the town of Pittsborough, on the Tuesday of May County Court, being the 13th day of May, the land in the pleadings mentioned as lying in Chatham county, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Chatham county, about a mile from Deep River, and within a mile and a half of Jones' Mills, on both sides of Dry Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Brantley, Drake Wicker and others—containing nine hundred and seventy-six acres. The said land is all well timbered with long-leaf pine, and very valuable on that account.

The undersigned will also sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Monday of May County Court—being the 19th day of May, the lands in the pleadings mentioned as lying and being in Wake county, to wit:

A tract of land in Wake county, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Jos. Peace, the heirs of James Speight and others on Steep Hill creek, formerly owned by Charles Hinton.

Terms of sale: A credit of six months for one-half, and twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, bearing interest from date of sale, will be given to purchasers giving bond and approved sureties. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Equity Office, April 14th, 1856. 41—ts.

A PROCLAMATION.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL, *Speaker of the House of Commons.*
WARREN WINSLOW, *Speaker of the Senate.*

State of North Carolina, Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a hor e, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIDAY, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO., Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa . Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 23, 1856. 27—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPing Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beck with, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH, Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11th, 1856. 33—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE EXAMination of the young ladies of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 27th of May, and close the Thursday following. The Hon. John Kerr will deliver the annual address before the Literary Society.

By order of the Board,
T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

April 14, 1856. 42—t27M.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 86—tf.